

SEBURY, MC GEORGE. Special Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs.

CLYTON, Brig. Gen. CHESTER V. Military Aide to the President.

DUGGAN, RALPH A. Special Assistant to the President for Security, Personnel, and Other Matters. Also has been called White House Staff Secretary.

BUTTON, FREDERICK G. Special Assistant to the President for Relations with Government Departments.

FALOMAR, MIRE. Deputy Special Counsel to the President.

O'BRIE, LAWRENCE F. Special Assistant to the President for Personnel and Congressional Relations.

O'DONOGHUE, KENNETH P. Appointments Secretary to the President.

NOSTOK, WALT WHITMAN. Special Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs.

SALINGER, PIERRE. Press Secretary to the President.

SCHLAGER, THEODORE C. Special Counsel to the President.

(EXECUTIVE RECORD FILE White House)

BUNDY, MC GEORGE. Born, Boston, Mass., 1919, s. of Harvey H. Bundy. A.B., Yale, 1940. Pol. analyst, Council on Fgn. Relations, 1944-49; lecturer, assoc. prof., dean of faculty of arts & sciences, Harvard, 1949-1960. Author: An Active Service (with Stimson), 1948. Editor, Pattern of Responsibility, 1952.

CLIFFTON, Brig. Gen. CHESTER V. Born Edmonton, Canada, of U.S. parents, 1913. B.S., U.S. Mil. Acad., 1936; M.A. in Journalism, U. of Wis., 1948; Natl. War Coll., 1954. Artillery officer; citations from Germany, France, Italy; U.S. Bronze Star Medal. Deputy Chief, Army Information, Pentagon, 1956-60.

DUNCAN, RALPH A. Age 37, from Philadelphia. A.B., St. George's College, Philadelphia; M.A., Princeton. Navy pilot in World War II. Served in Bureau of the Budget, as a staff employee of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, and as a labor expert on Sen. Kennedy's staff during the 1960 campaign.

DUTTON, FREDERICK G. Age 37, born in Julesburg, Colo. Graduate of U. of Calif. at Berkeley; Stanford U. Law School. Served in Army in World War II and in Japan in JAG Corps during Korean War. Managed 1958 campaign of Gov. W. G. Brown in Calif. and became Brown's executive secretary. Deputy Director of National Citizens Committee for Kennedy-Johnson in 1960 campaign.

FELDMAN, MIKE. Born, Philadelphia, 1917. Former law professor. Served with Securities & Exchange Commission and Senate Banking Committee. Legislative assistant to Sen. Kennedy, 1957-60. Director of research for Sen. Kennedy during 1960 campaign; prepared material for Kennedy-Nixon debates.

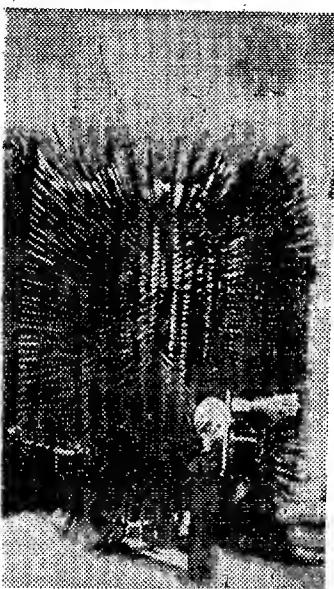
O'BRIEN, LAWRENCE F. Born 1916. Former Springfield, Mass., public relations man. Director of organization for Kennedy's election campaigns for the Senate in 1952 and 1958. Director of organization for Democratic National Committee for 1960 campaign. Administrative assistant to Foster Furcolo, then Congressman from Mass., 1948.

O'DONNELL, KENNETH P. Born, Worcester, Mass., 1924. Attended Classical H.S., Worcester. Won scholarship to Harvard; captain, football team. Boston College Law School. Flew 30 B-17 missions as lead bombardier over Europe in World War II. Shot down and wounded in Belgium; escaped; awarded Distinguished Flying Cross and Air Medal with 5 clusters. Director of Sen. Kennedy's campaigns of 1952 and 1958; aide to Robert Kennedy on Senate labor rackets subcommittee, 1957 - 1959.

ROSTOW, WALTER WHITMAN. Born New York City, 1916. A.B., Yale, 1936, Ph.D., 1940; Rhodes scholar, Balliol College, 1936-38; instructor, economics, Columbia, 1940-41; major, OSU, AUS, 1942-45; awarded Legion of Merit, O.B.E. (military). Asst. Chf., German-Austrian econ. div., Dept. of State, 1945-46; prof. American history, Oxford U., England, 1946-47; asst. to exec. sec., Econ. Comm. for Europe, 1947-49; prof. American history, Cambridge U., England, 1949-50; prof. econ. history, Mass. Inst. Tech., 1950-60; staff member, Can. Int'l. Studies, 1951-60. Author: American Diplomatic Revolution, 1947; Essays on British Economy of the Nineteenth Century, 1948; The Process of Economic Growth, 1952; The Growth and Fluctuation of the British Economy, 1750-1850, 1953; The Dynamics of Soviet Society, 1953; The Prospects for Communist China, 1954; An American Policy in Asia, 1955; A Proposal: Key to an Effective Foreign Policy, 1957.

SALINGER, PIERRE. Born San Francisco, 1925. Infant musical prodigy: gave major piano recitals at age 8. Studied 2 years at San Francisco State College before joining Navy at age 17. U.S. Navy, 1942-46, commanding submarine chaser at age 19. Worked on SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE, 1946-55, night city editor, 1950-55. Reporter, COLLIER'S Magazine, 1955-56. Special investigator, Senate labor rackets subcommittee, 1956-59. Press aide to Sen. Kennedy, 1959-60.

SCHLOSSER, THEODORE C., Omaha, Lincoln, Nebraska, 1936. Unitarian. Graduate of U. of Neb., and Neb. U. Law School. Attorney, Federal Security Agency; staff assistant, Senate study of railroad retirement law. On staff of Sen. Kennedy since 1953. Main speech writer of 1960 campaign. Avid reader. Plays touch football.



Air Force's new lightweight converts heat directly into table, 40-pound unit can cal power, and is designed s, unintended operation. It produce a heat of about 1000 strating it is Capt. Gerald project engineer.

inless Way a Lobster

Haseltine

porter

limp, are dead, and are ready for cooking heat.

THE PLACID manner in which crabs and lobsters meet death in this environment (a fatal form of crustacean heat prostration, perhaps?) is Gunter's subjective proof of the painlessness of the execution.

The water merely feels lukewarm to the hand, he points out, but it kills the crab or lobster long before heat causes coagulation of the proteins, which Gunter says begins at a temperature of about 158 degrees Fahrenheit. By inference, the reader is led to conclude that coagulation is a pain threshold, a scientifically untenable as-

Warning From Harvard

No 'Magic Formula' in Education

By Erwin Knoll

Staff Reporter

UNSHAKEABLE FAITH in the notion that next year's model will be better may be appropriate—in fact, indispensable—to the automobile industry. But education is another matter.

In the face of growing public concern over the pressing problems of the schools and a resultant search for "magic formula" solutions, Dean Francis Keppel of the Harvard Graduate School of Education has issued a timely warning against "a naive enthusiasm for new ideas in education."

In the present educational climate, "a tentative proposal can become a fad in a frighteningly short time," Dean Keppel cautioned last week in his annual report to Harvard President Nathan M. Pusey. He continued:

"The question turns, of course, on what is reasonable to expect from programs of research and development in education. So far, such efforts in our society have had only a short and disappointing history . . ."

The "exercise of suspended judgment from the very start" is essential if education research is to produce meaningful long-range results, Dean Keppel suggested. Optimism about eventual solutions is by no means inconsistent with critical scrutiny of specific projects, he said.

TO BE SURE, the hopeful search for panaceas has some advantages. Chief among these is the development of support and financial backing for research and planning in education.

There is ample room for improvement in this regard. While private industry will spend about \$8 billion this year on product development and marketing research, and while the Federal Government will allocate about \$119 million to agricultural research, the United States Office of Education has about \$6 million in its budget for research—and that includes both the Cooperative Research Program and the National Defense Education Act.

But the quest for quick cures in education can create serious difficulties, too.

"There is an eager desire for results—fast, dramatic, tangible results that are most improbable in any enterprise as complex

and as little understood as education," Dean Keppel declared. "This in turn leads to the temptation to engage in a variety of loose practices under the rubric of 'research,' and to advance premature claims for the results."

The tendency to substitute opinion polling for actual investigation may well be the chief offense against the name of research in education, Dean Keppel said.

"IF A MAJORITY of the teachers, or administrators, or parents think that a current or proposed innovation is a good idea, it is sanctified by the premise 'research shows that . . .'—the implication being that because people like it, children learn more.

"True suspended judgment—waiting until the relevant facts are in—becomes increasingly difficult under these circumstances, and the temptation to announce results prematurely becomes progressively stronger," Dean Keppel added.

"There is the haunting danger that too-hasty action may result in shortchanging the next generation. Just as serious is the danger that irresponsible or misleading claims may lead to public and professional disillusionment and resistance to further change and experimentation.

"The proper balance between enthusiasm for a new idea, and the exercise of suspended judgment about it, must be found and must be expressed to the public and profession."

Learn Now, Pay Later

ALMOST 5000 college students in the District, Maryland and Virginia borrowed more than \$2 million last year under the National Defense Student Loan Program, the United States Office of Education reported recently.

Throughout the United States, 140,000 loans totaling about \$60 million were made in the first 17 months of the loan program, which has the dual aim of helping to provide higher education opportunities for able students in need of financial aid and of recruiting teachers for the public schools.

The Office of Education estimated that 45 per cent of last year's student borrowers plan to teach in the public schools. If they teach for five years, up to 50 per cent of their indebtedness will be forgiven by the Federal Government.

Two-thirds of the loans went to male students. Some college officials report that girls are reluctant to saddle themselves with a "negative dowry" by incurring debts during their college years.

With Bailey, It's the Principle

